

## TRE

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and trebly defended. *Ray*.  
**TREE**. *n. f.* *trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]  
 1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, &c. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaul or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller*.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak*.  
 It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet*.  
 Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke*.

2. Any thing branched out.  
 Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit:  
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace  
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden*.  
**TREE** gemander. *n. f.* A plant.  
**TREE** of life. *n. f.* [ignum vite; Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller*.  
**TREE** pine of. *n. f.* A plant.  
**TREEN**. old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between  
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;  
 Loutling low like a forster green,  
 He knows his tackle and his treen. *Benj. Johnson*.  
**TREEN**. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.  
 Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in treen cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Camden*.

**TREFOIL**. *n. f.* [trifolium, Lat.] A plant.  
 The trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the point covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or fives, on a common footstalk. *Miller*.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a trefoil, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham on D'aving*.  
 Some few trefoil or yre-grass with their clover. *Mortimer*.

**TRELLAGE**. *n. f.* [French.]  
 Trellage is a contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Treuous*.  
 There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneters, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, trellages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, No. 477.

**TRELLIS**. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Treuous*.  
**TO TREMBLE**. *v. n.* [tremble, Fr. tremo, Lat.]  
 1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

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My compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by furnile. *Shakespeare*.  
 God's name

And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI*.  
 Shew your slaves how choleric you are,  
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakep. Julius Caesar*.  
 This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9*.  
 When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak.  
 Frighted Turnus trembl'd as he spoke.  
 He shook the sacred honours of his head,  
 With terror trembl'd heav'n's subiding hill,  
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden*.  
 Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,  
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach  
 May tremble. *Dryden's Ru*.

2. To quiver; to totter.  
 Sinai's grey top shall tremble.  
 We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet*.  
 3. To quaver; to shake as a found.  
 Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon*.  
**TREMBLINGLY**. *adv.* [from trembling.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly the flood,  
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
 Say what the life, were finer optics giv'n,  
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope*.  
**TREMBLOUS**. *adj.* [tremendus, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.  
 There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Taiter*, No. 57.  
 In that portal shou'd the chief appear,  
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey*.

**TREMOUR**. *n. f.* [tremor, Lat.]  
 1. The state of trembling.  
 He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey*.  
 By its sytlick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.  
 These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton*.  
**TREMULOUS**. *adj.* [tremulus, Lat.]  
 1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety*.  
 2. Quivering; vibratory.  
 Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imparts a swift tremulous motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Hiller*.

As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson*.  
**TREMULOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from tremulous.] The state of quivering.

**TREN**. *n. f.* A fifth spear.  
**TO TRENCH**. *v. a.* [trancher, Fr.]

1. To cut.  
 Safe in a ditch he bides,  
 With twenty trenched gashes on his head.  
 This weak impress of love is as a figure  
 Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare*.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.  
 Pioneers with spades and pickaxe arm'd,  
 Forerun the royal camp to trench a field.  
 Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Miller*.

First draw thy faultchion, and on ev'ry side  
 Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope*.  
 The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the fides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer*.

**TRENCH**. *n. f.* [tranche, Fr.]  
 1. A pit or ditch.  
 On that coast build  
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's En*.  
 When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Hagb*.

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

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The citizens of Corioli have lifted forth  
 And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle;  
 I saw our party to the trenches driven,  
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

William carries on the trench. *Prior*.  
 Till both the town and castle yield.  
**TRESCANT**. *adj.* [tranchant, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.  
 He fiercely took his tranchant blade in hand,  
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
 That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *F. 2*.  
 Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
 Were sharp and tranchant, not their words. *Hudibras*.

**TRENCHER**. *n. f.* [from trench; trenchoir, Fr.]  
 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.  
 No more  
 I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakep. Tempest*.  
 My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,  
 Than one which holds a trencher. *Shak. Timon of Athens*.  
 When we find our dogs, we let the dish or trencher on the ground. *Moré's Antidote against Abuse*.  
 Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band  
 Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryden*.  
 Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke*.

2. The table.  
 How often hast thou,  
 Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,  
 When I have feasted. *Shakep. Henry VI*.

3. Food; pleasures of the table.  
 It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *sumum bonum* upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons*.  
**TRENCHERFLY**. *n. f.* [trencher and fly.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.  
 He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencherflies and spongers. *Levi's Sermons*.

**TRENCHERMAN**. *n. f.* [trencher and man.] A feeder; an eater.  
 Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney*.  
 You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakep. Much ado about nothing*.

**TRENCHERMATE**. *n. f.* [trencher and mate.] A table companion; a parasite.  
 Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these trenchermates frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker*, b. v.

**TREND**. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of tend.  
 The scouts to several parts divide their way,  
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore  
 The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden*.

**TRENTALS**. *n. f.* [trente, Fr.]  
 Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliff's Parergon*.  
**TRENDLE**. *n. f.* [trenchel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written trundle.

**TREPAN**. *n. f.* [trepan, Fr.]  
 1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification Skinner assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great show of friendship, into Trepans, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
 How very active in his own trepan. *Roscommon*.  
 Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepans. *South's Sermons*.

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion conflicts, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real trepan upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons*.

**TO TREPAN**. *v. a.* [from the noun; trepaner, Fr.]  
 1. To perforate with the trepan.  
 A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in trepanning the bone. *Wise's Surgery*.  
 Few recovered of those that were trepanned. *Arbutnot*.

2. To catch; to ensnare.  
 They trepan'd the state, and fac'd it down  
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
 Those are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons*.

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**TREPINE**. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a trepan and trephine, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wise's Surgery*.

**TREPIDATION**. *n. f.* [trepidatio, Lat.]  
 1. The state of trembling.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 137.  
 All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* No. 793.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,  
 Men reckon what it did and meant;  
 But trepidation of the spheres,  
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dante*.  
 They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,  
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
 The trepidation talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton*.

2. State of terror.  
 Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous trepidation of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Watson*.  
 His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such trepidation of the state, made every man meritorious. *Watson*.

**TO TREPASS**. *v. n.* [trespass, Fr.]  
 1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespasss which they trespass'd against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43*.  
 They not only contradict the general design and particular expresse of the gospel, but trespass against all logick. *Norris*.

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.  
 Their morals and economy,  
 Most perfectly they made agree:  
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,  
 Nor trespass'd on the other's ground. *Prior*.  
**TREPASS**. *n. f.* [trespas, Fr.]  
 1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction  
 Is such, as basest, and the meanest wretches  
 For pil' rings, and most common trespasss  
 Are punish'd with. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
 The trespass money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings*.  
 He shall bring his trespass offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6*.  
 Will God incense his ire  
 For such a petty trespass? *Milton*.

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

**TREPASSER**. *n. f.* [from trespass.]  
 1. An offender; a transgressor.  
 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a trespasser, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Watson*.  
**TRESS**. *adj.* [from tress, French.] Knotted or curled.  
 Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,  
 But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,  
 Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,  
 He plunged in pain his tress'd locks doth tear. *Spenser*.

**TRESSES**. *n. f.* without a singular. [tresse, Fr. treccia, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.  
 Hung be the heav'n's with black, yield day to night!  
 Comets, importing change of times and states,  
 Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakespeare*.  
 Naked, met his under the flowing gold  
 Of her loose tresses hid. *Milton*.

Adam had wove  
 Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn  
 Her tresses, and her rural labours crown.  
 Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,  
 And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope*.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,  
 Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!  
 Not all the tresses that fair hair can boast,  
 Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope*.

**TRESTLE**. *n. f.* [tresteau, Fr.]  
 1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.  
**TRET**. *n. f.* [Probably from tritus, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Boileau*.

**TRETHINGS**. *n. f.* [trethingi, low Latin, from trebus, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

**TREVE**. *n. f.* [Saxer, Saxon; trepid, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs; as, a stool.

**TREY**. *n. f.* [tres, Lat. trois, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed miftrés, one sweet word with thee.  
 —Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.  
 —Nay then, two treys; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakep. Love's Labour lost*.